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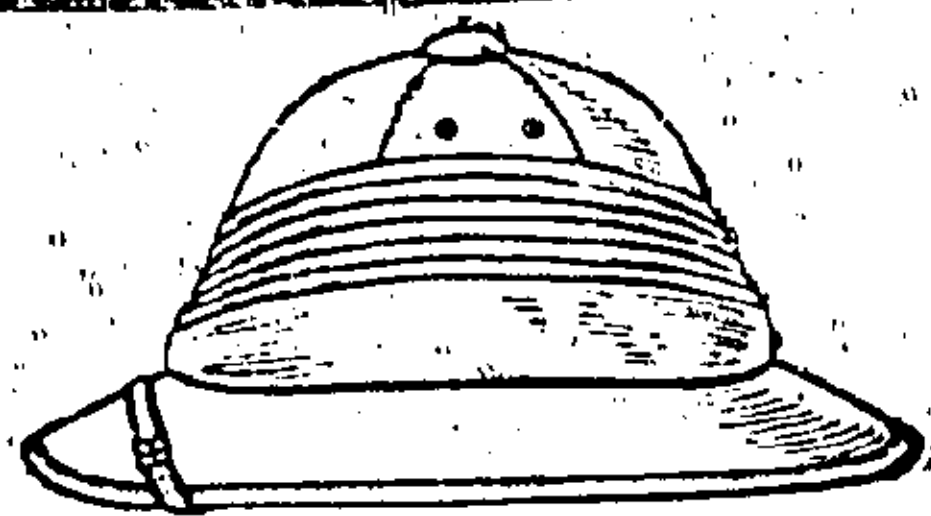
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WHITEAWAY'S

CHARTERED BANK. ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was held on April 5th on the bank's premises, 38, Bishopsgate, E.C., Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, the chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN: In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, I think I am justified in saying that, considering the conditions of trade and commerce which prevailed in 1931, the results disclosed therein may be considered as satisfactory. We have been able to make good use of the increased resources at our disposal, consequent on the increase of the bank's capital; we show a moderate profit on our operations, and we give shareholders a reasonable return on their investment. At the same time we can assure them that all possible contingencies have been amply provided for.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN TRADE.

The year 1931 has been one of considerable anxiety, of hope deferred, of frequent disappointment, and of unavoidable losses to most of those trading with the East. In India the absorption of accumulated stocks, which might reasonably have been anticipated, has been hindered by two principal causes. Political agitation, with unfair pressure on innocent traders, has at many points been exercised to prevent consumption of British goods—an agitation which should never have been permitted to have the proportion it attained. The second adverse factor has been the maintenance of the rupee at a low level. The inflexible law of supply and demand, the control on the export of rice and wheat, and the absence of European demand for other Indian commodities, resulted in an adverse balance of trade to India, and ended a high rate of exchange absolutely out of the question. This has not, however, been an unmixed evil. A low rate of exchange—rupee about 1s. 4d.—has been a real blessing to the great tea industry of India and Ceylon, and has rendered business possible in other lines of produce. India has had a very favourable south-west monsoon, good winter rains in the United Provinces and the Punjab, and, granted a return to normal peaceful conditions with a good south-west monsoon this year, we may look forward to greatly improved trade conditions in the autumn.

CHINESE TRADE CONDITIONS.

In China the effects of imported goods has also been interfered with by extremely unsettled conditions in the interior of the country, and by the comparatively low rate of exchange. Serious losses have resulted, but the position has improved of late, and stocks are moving off gradually. Some time must elapse, however, before the position of the import markets either in India or China can be regarded with equanimity. It is satisfactory to note that the tea industry has wonderfully recovered from the position of adversity which overshadowed that most important asset in the trade of India and Ceylon. Rubber, I regret to say, is still in a very unhealthy condition, and a return to paying prices has not yet been accomplished. Tin as a commodity has depreciated in value, and with the failure of these two principal sources of prosperity the financial position of the Federated Malay States and the Straits has suffered acutely. Summarising the position of the Eastern markets generally, we may say that, while export markets mainly show very little life, import markets have improved to the extent that accumulated stocks are being gradually worked off, but it would be absolute folly on the part of shippers on this side to pour in fresh supplies which are not needed. The motto for all of us should be "slow and sure" until the dark clouds of depression have disappeared, and the purchasing power of consumers has attained more nearly to normal levels.

SATISFACTORY BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES.

Turning to the figures in the balance-sheet, I think we may congratulate ourselves that, in spite of the heavy decline in the world's demand for raw produce and resultant reduced volume of our Eastern and Far Eastern export trades, our total figures only show a fall of just over nine millions, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous twelve months, namely from £70,932,744 15s. 10d. at the end of 1930, to £61,767,780 18s. 8d. at the close of 1931 particularly having in view the very considerable fall in Eastern and Far Eastern sterling exchanges which has taken place during that period. Our total cash and bullion in hand at the close of the year, which amounted to £7,138,300 1s. 4d., represented a ratio of 27 p.c., as compared with our current account liabilities, standing at £26,301,204 12s. 2d.; whilst, in addition we held Government securities to the value of £2,422,706 8s. 6d., against £2,061,089 10s. 7d. on 31st December, 1930, and our policy in thus employing our surplus funds has, by course of events, been fully justified. Above and beyond this our holdings of bills of exchange, including Treasury Bills, amounted to £10,422,553 16s. 10d., so that our liquid position was most satisfactory. Our bills discounted and loans outstanding, at £22,423,851 17s. 2d., as against our total assets, showed a reduction of about 4 p.c., as compared with the same period of last year, namely, from 40 p.c. to 36 p.c.

GRATIFYING INCREASE IN DEPOSITS.

Our fixed deposits, standing at £10,648,155 3s. 0d., as against £10,623,334 17s. 4d. as at 30th December, 1930, show a slight increase, which in view even of the fall in exchanges, is exceedingly gratifying.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JUSTICE WHILE YOU WAIT. TEACHING RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY.

One of the blessings that is bestowed upon native populations wherever British rule is extended is speedy administration of justice—a privilege for which our forefathers fought and died. The Chinese in Hongkong get this with all the machinery of a home police court; along with street cleansing, hawkers' licenses, and many other benefits of civilisation.

Yesterday, a Chinese received justice in so speedy a fashion as almost to take his breath away. From the time the offence was committed to the time he walked to the cells in the gaol next door was hardly five minutes. This was how it happened. He came into the Police Court smoking a cigarette and the Police-Sergeant-in-charge "checked" him, as the sergeantants used to say in the Army. The man took no notice, so the Sergeant unceremoniously removed him from the sacred halls of justice. The man certainly showed no respect for the dignity of law and order for he smote the Sergeant on the jaw. Into the charge room he had to go, forthwith: it was the work of a moment to "put him on a B232"—or the civilian equivalent thereof. Then back he went into the Court from which he had just been removed: only this time he occupied a more prominent position in the dock. The Magistrate heard the Sergeant's story, and, two minutes later, the defendant was on his way to the cells where he will spend a week learning respect for those who have rule and authority.

As regards the report, it will be seen that the directors recommend the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 14 p.c. p.a., together with a bonus of 6s. 3d. per share, making, with the interim dividend, 201 p.c. p.a., free of income-tax. We propose to add £100,000 to the reserve, £25,000 to the directors' superannuation fund, to write off premises amounting to £150,000, and to carry forward £215,163 15s. 10d. We must all congratulate most heartily Mr. Preston and his colleagues, Messrs. Bruce and Miller, on the results obtained. We thank them and every member of the staff at home and abroad for their loyal and devoted services to the bank. I now move, gentlemen, "That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted." I will ask Lord George Hamilton to second the resolution.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.: Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding that proposition.

The CHAIRMAN: I thank you for any questions to be asked I should like them to be asked now.

Mr. FRANKLIN TOMKINSON: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, whether the British Government securities which you hold for such a large amount are valued as at 31st December or at the lower prices at which you obtained them? Because in that amount, of course, there is the possibility of a very large reserve which does not show on paper. While I am standing I should like to say that, I think all the shareholders who are present to-day must be very glad that they came here, for the speech which Sir Montagu Turner has delivered is certainly lucid, clear, and very helpful to us all in understanding the position and in obtaining in a small degree some light upon the working of this bank, which has been so successfully carried on during a very stormy year, and one of great difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN: That is better left unsaid.

The motion was carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN: I now move: "That a dividend at the rate of 14 p.c. p.a. for the half-year ended 31st December, together with a bonus of 6s. 3d. per share, both free of income-tax, be now declared, payable on and after the 12th inst."

Mr. THOMAS CUTHBERTSON: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wm. Foot Mitchell, Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, and Mr. Lewis Alexander Wallace, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors.

Mr. R. F. BANKS moved: "That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their successful management of the bank."

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN: I am sure the directors and the staff greatly appreciate the hearty vote of thanks which has been so unanimously proposed, and which has been carried unanimously. I am bound to say, with regard to the managers, that I do think they deserve your grateful thanks.

I have not dwelt much upon the difficulties of the past year. In speaking from an experience of some fifteen or sixteen years as your chairman, I do not think we have ever passed through a more difficult, anxious, and troublous period than in the past twelve months. It has been a period of great difficulty for the managers, and one of great strain upon them. It has meant the giving of their very best to you, but they have done it willingly, and with a cheerful heart, because they have a pride in the good old Chartered Bank. I am sure that what ever you have said in regard to the staff is not more than they deserve. Mr. Preston has asked me to express his thanks to you.

The proceedings then terminated.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE FAR EAST. COMMENT BY "THE TIMES"

A leader in a recent issue of *The Times* says:—

The messages we published yesterday describing the new Japanese naval policy and reporting a fresh decision of the Japanese Government to evacuate Siberia are of particular importance at the present moment. The urgent preoccupations of Europe should not be permitted wholly to distract attention from the swift development of events in the Far East. These events vitally concern the Empire. The new Pacific, the new China, and the conflicting tendencies in changing Japan have been placed in a fresh perspective by the Washington Conference. The results of that Conference are just beginning to take effect in a certain regrouping of the old elements. A new situation is being created. The Washington Conference, far from having absolved the British people by its decisions from the necessity of keeping a careful watch on Far Eastern affairs, has made imperative a deeper interest in all Pacific problems. The decisions of the Washington Conference will be nugatory unless the peoples observe unflinchingly the manner of their execution. For the British people a particular interest attaches to Far Eastern questions at this hour. The Prince is sailing now in Far Eastern waters, and will shortly arrive in Japan, where he will testify anew to the real friendship of Great Britain for the Japanese people. It is fortunate that the Prince is going to Japan at a time when his visit will give not the slightest occasion for misunderstanding. By the Quadruple Treaty signed at Washington the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been superseded. That formal connexion for some years brought advantages to both participants; but recently it has been a source of weakness, perplexity, and embarrassment. The Alliance has been merged now in a larger and more flexible association of interests, directed against no Power, but affirming the equal co-operation of all in the interests of peace.

In the spirit of this new agreement the opportunity is given to the British people to affirm without reserve its appreciation of the achievements of Japan and of her peculiar difficulties, and at the same time to regard critically those tendencies of Japanese policy which seem to contravene the principles agreed upon at Washington. We are aware that Japan is passing through a critical period of transition, and that sharply-opposed tendencies are at work in her public life. There is a fear, confirmed by the news of the latest naval decisions, lest the militarist tendency which has hitherto dominated Japanese policy should find in the Washington agreements some loophole which would enable it to carry out its former plans in the changed circumstances. Any efforts in that direction would, we are convinced, be strongly disapproved by British opinion. British sympathy for all that is best in Japan may express itself with greater freedom now that it is released from the ambiguities of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. But this sympathy would be clouded by any events, or decisions which might suggest that the Japanese Government were not acting in the spirit of that broader compact of friendship to which they subscribed in Washington. The development of Japanese policy in China is a matter of particular interest. China is at present in the throes of a confused process of internal reorganization, which renders her largely defenceless in regard to the outside world. Even in this time of acute political distress her people have given proof of an extraordinary tenacity and cohesion which political strife can hardly affect. The various ephemeral Governments thrown up in the revolutionary process interest us little; but the Chinese people, with their great resources in the present and their great possibilities in the future, possess for the whole world, and particularly for the British Empire, a growing importance. For many years past aggressive elements in the Japanese Government have exploited the disorders in China in order to secure there for Japan a position of overweening advantage, thereby retarding the solution of the Chinese crisis and preventing the development of the spiritual and material resources of China for the benefit of all. There is in the Chinese people a force superior to such feverish ambitions, and that force will ultimately prevail. At Washington it appeared that the Japanese had fully recognized the wisdom of burying all ambitions of exclusive dominance in China, and there could be no greater stimulus to British sympathy for Japan than a succession of unmistakable proofs that the old aggressive policy had been finally abandoned. The tendency of the latest naval decisions is, as we have pointed out, disquieting. News of the complete execution of the Shantung Agreement would have a reassuring effect. With our great British interests in China, we could desire nothing better than that Great Britain and Japan should closely co-operate in frank and friendly agreement in all those great problems which the rapid changes in China are now creating.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested; the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—is at your service. They have the equipments to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—ADVT. [101]

INTIMATIONS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE FORTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 23rd MAY, 1932, at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th MAY to 8th JUNE, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, April 25th, 1932. 941

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT
SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE S.S. "GLENIFFER"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th May, 1932, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 15th May, 1932, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1932. [977]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"KUTSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1932. [986]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1932. [985]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FISH

Direct from the Scottish Fisheries
FISHES, HADDOCKS, KIPPERES.

BUTTER

Different grades to suit different tastes.

"DAIRY" BUTTER

"DAIRYMAID"

"SHAKROCK"

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

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HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In continuation of the extracts given yesterday from the recent correspondence of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce we append the following:

CASSIA SHIPMENTS TO AMERICA.

The Chamber received from Messrs. Lepack Company, Ltd., certain notices issued by the American Spice Trade Association relative to Cassia shipments from China. The Association of Exporters and Dealers addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the American Spice Trade Association in New York:—

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—We have before us as we write, a copy of your circular dated 1st February, 1922, which was distributed to the members of your Association, and on which we feel it incumbent upon ourselves to make a few comments.

In the first place, we absolutely deny the allegation of "swindle," and object to the use of the term as applied in your circular referred to. If there were any truth in this allegation the reason therefor would be found in the attitude of the majority of the American buyers, who have consistently forced the price down to a point at which it is well-nigh impossible to secure absolutely prime cargo. In this Association, we have shippers who have exported large quantities of Canton Cassia absolutely and unquestionably up to the standard of "Lang" of the season, but who have been penalised by arbitration—very unfairly so—particularly when the market has declined between the times of purchase and arrival of the cargo.

We are in agreement with the opinion expressed that the fair average quality of Cassia shipped, both in Bolls and Broken, is possibly of inferior nature, and you will quite understand the reason for this when we tell you that the prices being paid to-day to Chinese dealers, are less than half the figures ruling ten to twelve years ago, although the actual cost of the merchandise in its pristine state is not cheaper, on the contrary, it is higher owing to the rise in cost of transportation, labour and packing. This simply means that the quality has been sacrificed to meet the limits obtainable in your market. Until these are raised, there is no hope of any improvement, so you must realise that any complaint that may exist can only be remedied at your end. This commodity is not one that carries anything but a very small commission for the Exporting House, and the forcing down of the price with the Chinese Dealer inevitably results in the quality suffering. There are, of course, reputable dealers who do their utmost to maintain full quality standards, but their position is rendered impossible at times by the beating down of price referred to above thus letting in the less reliable dealers who are prepared to meet almost any price.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.

RICE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong submitted for the approval of the Chamber the following draft letter having reference to Rice Shipments to the United States:

The Secretary,
Rice Association of California,
San Francisco.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—At a recent meeting of the General Committee of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong the question was raised as to whether or not all members of your Association engaged in the "Rice Trade" are ipso facto signatories to the Rice Agreement made with this Chamber.

It is understood that many of your members are actually making use of the certificates issued in accordance with these rules while this Chamber has not yet given its sanction to the Agreement. In this connection I am to state that certificates are issued here, only to those firms who have signed the Agreement, my Committee therefore will be glad to have definite news regarding the position at your end, as if all members are not bound, it would be as well to let this Chamber have an up to date list of signatories for circulation to those of our members who have signed.

The question of shipments to New York was also discussed, and I was instructed to enquire as to whether or not any arrangement has been made, or is in contemplation, between your Association and a similar Association in New York, for the purchase of rice from this Port, under the terms of the Agreement between here and San Francisco.

Regarding the methods of settling employed, recent submissions to arbitration have revealed wide discrepancies in percentage of broken grains, and I am to enquire whether, or not, use is being made of bamboo sieves, such as were sent you for sample some two years ago, or whether wire sieves are employed, and what size of mesh.

I shall be glad if information regarding the foregoing enquiries may be supplied to this Chamber as early as possible.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.

The above letter was approved by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and despatched.

BILLS OF LADING.

HAGUE RULES 1921—RECEIVED FOR SHIPMENT CLAUSE.

The following letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, Shanghai:—

Hongkong, 24th March, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of February 20th I beg to advise you that the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the above matters have now arrived at the following conclusions:

The Committee recommends that the British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong should support the adoption of the Hague Rules 1921 for bills of lading, and also generally, as soon as practicable.

Guided by the letter of 10th September last from the International Law Association, this Chamber considers that the unanimous conclusion and sanction arrived at in support of the Hague Rules by various important interests, including Bankers, Underwriters and Merchants, as well as Shipowners, in September last, at the Conference of representative interests concerned at The Hague, amply justify the adoption of the Rules, and so far as this Chamber has been able to appreciate the full import of this basis of bill of lading practice, it sees no objection to their adoption. The Rules appear to provide a new working basis removing some of the difficulties of the past obtainable between shipowner and shipper, and any modification of these Rules should now depend on the fruits of future experience.

This Chamber deprecates any legislation to deal with the matter such as has been suggested by the British Federation of Traders' Association in their letter of January 23rd last addressed to this Chamber. This Chamber is not in favour of legislation to deal with the question of issue along the lines of the Harter Act or Water Carriage of Goods Act of Canada.

With regard to the question of the "Received for Shipment" clause in bill of lading, this Chamber approves the principles set out in the Hague Rules in Part 3 to 7 inclusive, of Article 3 dealing with responsibilities and liabilities. It is recognised, however, that this does not adequately meet the practical difficulties that have arisen in these connections in recent years, and this Chamber advocates this to relieve the situation the Chamber should approach the Bankers' Association at Shanghai. It is suggested that they should be asked to further consider the question and favourably review adopting a rule whereby Bankers shall bind themselves not to accept letters of credit which preclude acceptance of bills of lading clause either "Shipped or Received for Shipment" or again "Shipped or Delivered for Shipment." This Chamber cannot take any other view than that it is unsound in the interests of all concerned for bills of lading to have the clause "Received or Delivered for Shipment" deleted or omitted so that the clause remains "Shipped" when the goods are not actually shipped. This Chamber advocates your Chamber approaching the Bankers' Association at Shanghai, and strongly urging that Association to adopt the principle recommended.

I learn that Messrs. A. Holt & Co. have already adopted the Hague Rules for their bills of lading which are coming into force almost immediately, and a copy of this new bill of lading is attached.—Yours faithfully,

D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.

A copy of this letter was forwarded to the British Imperial Council of Commerce, London.

PAN-PACIFIC COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Director of Pan-Pacific Union at Honolulu had forwarded a copy of the Pan-Pacific Union Bulletin and Draft Agenda for a Pan-Pacific Commerce Conference which it is proposed to hold towards the end of this year.

The Secretary replied:—
"My Committee much regret that it will be impossible for one of their number to be present at the Conference and I am directed, while thanking you for the kind invitation extended to this Chamber, to request that you will be good enough to supply me with a copy of the report of the Conference when ready for issue."

MEMBERSHIP.

The Macao Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., proposed by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, and seconded by Messrs. The International Banking Corporation, was duly elected to membership subject to confirmation at the next annual general meeting.

THE TRIALS OF A PICTURE THEATRE MANAGER.

ASKED FOR TICKET, PATRON OFFERS A DAGGER.

For a long time one of the difficulties of conducting moving picture theatres in Chinese districts has been that of characterising the attendants and so gaining admission for nothing or for less than the proper charge for the seats they occupy. Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., brought a police court prosecution, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, in regard to the Eastern Theatre, Wanchai.

A youth was charged with having threatened the Chinese manager, with disorderly conduct and with assault on a constable.

Mr. R. E. Webster (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) presented on behalf of the Company. It was alleged that the defendant threatened to stab the manager with a dagger but it was found, afterwards, that he had not a dagger. He said to the manager, when asked for his ticket, "Do you wish to risk your life over my seeing your show? I have a dagger."

After a protracted hearing, the Magistrate dismissed the charges of threatening and assault and fined the defendant \$100 for disorderly conduct. The alternative was two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

HEADMISTRESS'S REPORT.

The new assembly hall of St. Mary's School, Kowloon, was crowded with scholars and their parents, and friends, yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the first public annual prize distribution. Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, who was accompanied by Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, distributed the awards to the successful pupils. Amongst others present were: Bishop Dr. Pozzoni, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education), Lady Ho Tung, the Rev. Fr. F. R. Novak, and many others.

The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with bunting and coloured lights and the lighting effects were arranged by Petty Officers (Hammon and Woodrow).

The girls gave an excellent entertainment the *grande finale* being "A Fancy Drill" dance by thirteen girls. Others who contributed to the programme were: C. Garcia, M. Eca da Silva, Patsy Willis, M. Alves, F. Neves, P. Lawrence, Cissy Xavier and A. Baptista.

Mr. L. A. Barros read the Headmistress's report.

The Headmistress, in her report stated that, since the school was established in Kowloon the present was the first occasion prize-giving was conducted in "a public manner." The importance and desirability of public prize-givings, in the interest both of parents and the students, could not be minimised and she was thankful that, through the provision of the public hall in connection with the school, it had become possible to hold one. The generosity of Mr. M. J. Pattell, who made a donation of \$1,000 towards the cost of erecting the new hall, was acknowledged by the Headmistress.

The number of children attending St. Mary's School had been increasing from year to year and in October last the highest enrolment was reached with an aggregate of 303 scholars on the register; the average daily attendance for the year was 174.6. The staff is composed of six teachers and three assistant teachers. On the recommendation of the Inspector of English Schools it has become possible during the year to add one English lady teacher and one assistant English teacher to the members of the staff.

The school had been recommended for the highest Government grant. The Headmistress remarked that adequate provision for the education of the children of the Peninsula must be planned before very long. For some time past they had recognised that the old school buildings provided barely sufficient accommodation for class-rooms for the ever-increasing number of applications for admission, and the new hall just been completed afforded room for the conduct of the kindergarten classes and physical instruction. The provision of an entirely new school building, suitable for the demand of the Peninsula would soon have to be faced. The Convent fortunately, had ground centrally and healthily situated in the property now held by it. It was unfortunate that the cost of building was now so high.

St. Mary's presented five candidates for the junior examination of the Hongkong University, all of whom passed. The Leonard Scholarship had been awarded to Lena Noronha; and the winners of the class scholarships, founded by the late Chevalier Dr. A. S. Gomes, for regular attendance, had been won by Rita Xavier, Avelina Souza, Laura Gomes, Enrica Ildefonso, Zelinda Gomes, Julia Xavier and Ramon Castro in Classes II to VIII, inclusive, respectively. By the death of Dr. Gomes the school had lost a good friend and a regular contributor who took special interest in the activities of the school in Kowloon.

During the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Colony St. Mary's School was represented in the rally of school children held on the Cricket Ground. The school had been presented with a souvenir of this memorable occasion in the shape of a large engraving of the Prince of Wales' portrait.

Mrs. Fletcher distributed the prizes and afterwards Mr. Fletcher thanked the Mother Superior on her behalf for the invitation to be present. Mr. Fletcher remarked that this school was faced with the same problem engaging the attention of other schools; the necessity for increased accommodation to meet the growing demands for modern education for the children in the Colony. He knew the excellent work done in St. Mary's School, and although he was not entitled to say so, he was sure it would take into sympathetic consideration any scheme which had for its object the expansion of educational work in the Colony.—(Applause).

The girls of St. Mary's were very fortunate to be under the care and devotion of the ladies, who spent their lives in looking after their welfare and in training them to be good citizens.

Miss ALDA ALVES then presented a bouquet of flowers to Mrs. Fletcher and made a neat little address of thanks. This concluded the proceedings.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The prizes were awarded in accordance with the following list:—

PRIZE FOR BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE (presented by Bishop Pozzoni)—Aurea Baptista.

LEONARD SCHOLARSHIP (for the year 1922)—Miss Lina Noronha.

DR. A. GOMES' ATTENDANCE SCHOLARSHIP—Class 2, Rita Xavier; Class 3, Avelina Souza; Class 4, Laura Gomes; Class 5, Enrica Ildefonso; Class 6, Zelinda Gomes; Class 7, Julia Xavier; Class 8, Ramon Castro.

JUNIOR LOCAL CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES—Class 2—1st, Mimmy Alves; 2nd, Rita Xavier; 3rd, Alice Carvalho, Aurea Baptista and Mimmy Noronha.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

THE GARRISON.

The entire third division of the Canton Army has been withdrawn to Canton from Kwangsi to perform garrison duty there. It is stated that garrison duty in the cities of Kwangsi are to be undertaken by "the Kwangsi administrative forces."

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Several maloes are to be constructed to connect Salkwan with the West Bund. The Canton Times says:—"The Municipal authorities are" firmly decided to build a maloe on Sakee which will connect the West Bund and the Yueh-hau Railway station, although much resistance has been offered by the Sakee residents. The Public Works Department has ordered the owners of houses on Sakee to start the work of demolishing the whole or part of their premises as required by the Government within twenty days after notice. The police are ordered to execute the Department's orders promptly."

RED CROSS NURSES.

A number of nurses have volunteered their services in connection with the Northern Expedition. It is reported that the President is gratified at the enthusiasm and patriotism of these young ladies and has appointed Mrs. Sun to be their commander.

EXPORT OF SUBSIDIARY COINS RESTRICTED.

The Canton Times says:—"Recently there has been some merchants who have taken advantage of the Provincial Bank notes trouble to profit themselves by exchanging subsidiary coins for Hongkong Notes to be exported to Hongkong, thereby causing a shortage of silver coins in circulation. In order to put a stop to such malpractice, the newly appointed Commissioner of Finance, T. T. Cheng, has been instructed by Governor Wang Ting-fang to the effect that a restriction on exportation of subsidiary coins will be enforced. This restriction will allow no one to leave this port with more than \$50 in subsidiary coins, and any law-breaker will be severely fined."

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Governor Wang Ting-fang still continues busy appointing new men to offices, in which vacancies have occurred apparently in consequence of the recent split with General Chen Chuang-ming. In the latest list of appointments appears that of Mr. Wang Wen-shu, as Chairman of the Provincial Educational Commission of Kwangtung, which position has been vacated by Mr. Chan Pak-wa. Mr. Wang, who is a returned student from the United States, received his M.A. Degree in Education from the University of Columbia, and was a Secretary of President Sun Yat-sen.

THE PRINCE IN MANILA.

A TENTATIVE PROGRAMME.

The Prince of Wales will hold a reception aboard H.M.S. *Renown*, on the second night of his stay in Manila. Arrangements are now being made for his reception, a tentative programme having been prepared for him. He will arrive in Manila on the morning of May 13th, with his staff aboard the *Renown*. In the afternoon, he will play polo in Pasay and in the evening, he will be the guest of honour at a dinner and reception to be given by Governor-General Wood at Malacanang Palace.

On Sunday, May 14th, the Manila Club will hold a reception for the Prince, probably in the afternoon, as in the evening the dinner on the *Renown* will be given by him to Governor-General Wood, United States army and navy officers, and to prominent Americans, Britishers and Filipinos of Manila.

On Monday, May 15th, the programme as thus far arranged includes a luncheon at noon at the Cavite Navy Yard station to be given by Captain Crose, commandant, the Prince returning to Manila in the afternoon to play polo in Pasay. The Prince will leave Manila the same day.

Because of the short period of his stay in Manila, the trip to Baguio has been called off. However, he will be taken around Manila and neighbouring places of interest.

CLASS 3.—1st, Lina Noronha and Margier White; 2nd, Avelina Souza; 3rd, Consuelo Garcia.—Certificates of Merit, Cissy Noronha, Ena Danenberg, Lyce Oliveira, Marie Rozario and Molly d'Almada.

CLASS 4.—1st, Laura Gomes; 2nd, Alda Oliveira; 3rd, Lucia Osmund and Angelina Silva.—Certificates of Merit, Carmelita Britto, Stella Silva and Alzira Jorge.

CLASS 5.—1st, Albertina Garcia and Celeste Gill; 2nd, Eliza Alvares; 3rd, Alda Alves and Lilly Markham.—Certificates of Merit, Helga Remedios, Maria Eca da Silva and Eulalia Souza.

CLASS 6.—1st, Dulce d'Aquino and Maria Alencar; 2nd, Teresa Sances and Zelinda Gomes; 3rd, Olga Ribeiro and Maria Cruz.—Certificates of Merit, Angelina Baptista, Cecilia Xavier, Domitilla Souza and Hermina Oliveira.

CLASS 7.—1st, Cynthia Remedios and Julia Xavier; 2nd, Regina Ribeiro; 3rd, Annie d'Almada, Dulce Ribeiro, Carmen Ribeiro and Alda Britto.—Certificates of Merit, Elvira Rozario, Hatherline Hyndman, Olga Eca da Silva and Margarita Xavier.

CLASS 8.—1st, Bolla Pestarji; 2nd, Cythia Alvares; 3rd, Ignas Remedios, Herique Gomes, Florio Wong, Olga Gill, Augusta Noronha, Genevieve Mahomed, Alda Ng and Irene Collaco.

PRIZES FOR MUSIC.—Papita Lawrence, Consuelo Garcia and Maria Eca da Silva.—Certificates of Merit—Ida Eca da Silva.

PRINCE'S SHORTHAND SPEED CERTIFICATE.—Rita Xavier.—Elementary Certificates, Avelina Souza, Consuelo Garcia, Laura Gomes and Lyce Oliveira.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY RELIANCE PLATE



The silverware of lasting satisfaction

3 PATTERNS IN STOCK.
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE CATERING DEPARTMENT
or
CAFÉ WISEMAN
is now replete with every requisite for carrying out orders for
BATHING AND MOTORING PICNICS
WEDDING RECEPTIONS, GARDEN PARTIES
PRIVATE DINNERS, DANCE SUPPERS
LAUNCH AND YACHTING PICNICS

Estimates and Menus can be had on application for any of the above no matter how large or how small the number to be catered for. All viands provided are of the finest quality supplied by the DAIRY FARM and prepared in the most recherché style by experienced Cooks under expert European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NEW
COLUMBIA RECORDS

3569 SONG OF INDIA ... Fox-Trot	3572 LOVE DAYS ... Fox-Trot
3568 TO A WILD ROSE ...	3571 LITTLE THOUGHTS ...
3568 CALIFORNIA ...	3571 IF YOU KNEW ...
3568 AN OLD FASHIONED GIRL ...	3570 SHE'S A MEAN JOB ...
3563 DOO DAE BLUES ...	3570 VIRGINIAN BLUES ...
3563 LO-LA-LO ...	3570 DEAR OLD SOUTH ...
	3570 LAND ...

AT
ANDERSON'S

Powell
TELEPHONE 3146.
GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

We are making a
SPECIAL DISPLAY
of the
LATEST STYLES
in
SUITINGS and TROUSERS
for
SUMMER WEAR.

You will be interested in This Season's Latest Productions now On Show at
10, ICE HOUSE STREET.
We guarantee style, fit and finish in all garments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

K.C.C. GOLF SECTION.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Golf Section of the Kowloon Cricket Club will be held in the Club House, on SATURDAY, MAY 27TH, at 8 p.m.
Members who intend to be present should send their names to the Secretary. [994]

H. K. V. D. C.

RIFLE MEETING.

OPEN Machine Gun Competition. 1 p.m., Saturday, May 13th! All Comers Rifle Competition from 9 a.m., Sunday, May 14th. Stonecutters Rifle Range. Launches leave Murray Pier, 12 Noon, Saturday, 8 a.m., Sunday. [997]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY, the 23rd May, 1922, at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to April 30th, 1922.
The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 17th May, 1922, to Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. H. CRAPNEL, Acting Secretary. [996]

Hongkong, 12th May, 1922.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD HIBBARD CREW late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above estate to the 15th day of June, 1922.
Creditors and claimants are hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.
Dated this 11th day of May, 1922.
BASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Executor. [995]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [893]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 & 4, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 25th to May 12th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [895]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [897]

THE CANTON INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 19th May, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1921.
The Share Register and Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th May 1922, both days inclusive.
At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April 1922. [946]

INTIMATIONS

G. R. SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "MOONSHINE."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above named ship as she lies in the harbour.

2. Full particulars of the ship, conditions of sale, permits to view and tender forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. A deposit of \$100.00 is required before forms of tender can be issued, this amount being returned if tender is not accepted.
4. The vessel will be on view from the 4th May to the 31st May inclusive, during the ordinary working hours of the Dockyard.

PARTICULARS OF H.M.S. "MOONSHINE."
A single screw steamer of about I.H.P. 370. Length between Perpendiculars 190' 6". Breadth, extreme 10' 0". Depth in hold 10' 0". Approximate Displacement, Tons 550 (about). Material of Construction—Wood. Fittings in Cabin, etc. Steel. General Fittings on Deck, etc. Steel. Hull, Bulkheads, etc. Decks (Steel wood sheathed) Upper and Lower.

3. Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commodore, Hongkong, up to Noon on THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1922.
J. B. PENMAN, Dy. Naval Store Officer.
H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong, May, 1922. [992]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Victoria Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements.		Consent.		Annual Rental.		Upset Price.	
No. of Lots.	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Acres.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Ft.	£	S.	£	S.
1	100	Victoria Road, between Nos. 100 and 101, and between Nos. 102 and 103.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
2	101	Victoria Road, between Nos. 101 and 102, and between Nos. 104 and 105.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
3	102	Victoria Road, between Nos. 102 and 103, and between Nos. 106 and 107.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
4	103	Victoria Road, between Nos. 103 and 104, and between Nos. 108 and 109.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
5	104	Victoria Road, between Nos. 104 and 105, and between Nos. 110 and 111.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
6	105	Victoria Road, between Nos. 105 and 106, and between Nos. 112 and 113.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
7	106	Victoria Road, between Nos. 106 and 107, and between Nos. 114 and 115.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
8	107	Victoria Road, between Nos. 107 and 108, and between Nos. 116 and 117.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
9	108	Victoria Road, between Nos. 108 and 109, and between Nos. 118 and 119.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
10	109	Victoria Road, between Nos. 109 and 110, and between Nos. 120 and 121.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements.		Consent.		Annual Rental.		Upset Price.	
No. of Lots.	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Acres.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Ft.	£	S.	£	S.
1	100	Victoria Road, between Nos. 100 and 101, and between Nos. 102 and 103.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
2	101	Victoria Road, between Nos. 101 and 102, and between Nos. 104 and 105.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
3	102	Victoria Road, between Nos. 102 and 103, and between Nos. 106 and 107.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
4	103	Victoria Road, between Nos. 103 and 104, and between Nos. 108 and 109.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
5	104	Victoria Road, between Nos. 104 and 105, and between Nos. 110 and 111.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
6	105	Victoria Road, between Nos. 105 and 106, and between Nos. 112 and 113.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
7	106	Victoria Road, between Nos. 106 and 107, and between Nos. 114 and 115.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
8	107	Victoria Road, between Nos. 107 and 108, and between Nos. 116 and 117.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
9	108	Victoria Road, between Nos. 108 and 109, and between Nos. 118 and 119.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
10	109	Victoria Road, between Nos. 109 and 110, and between Nos. 120 and 121.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND on spit between West Bay and Repulse Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements.		Consent.		Annual Rental.		Upset Price.	
No. of Lots.	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Acres.	Sq. Yds.	Sq. Ft.	£	S.	£	S.
1	100	Victoria Road, between Nos. 100 and 101, and between Nos. 102 and 103.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
2	101	Victoria Road, between Nos. 101 and 102, and between Nos. 104 and 105.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
3	102	Victoria Road, between Nos. 102 and 103, and between Nos. 106 and 107.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
4	103	Victoria Road, between Nos. 103 and 104, and between Nos. 108 and 109.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
5	104	Victoria Road, between Nos. 104 and 105, and between Nos. 110 and 111.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
6	105	Victoria Road, between Nos. 105 and 106, and between Nos. 112 and 113.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
7	106	Victoria Road, between Nos. 106 and 107, and between Nos. 114 and 115.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
8	107	Victoria Road, between Nos. 107 and 108, and between Nos. 116 and 117.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
9	108	Victoria Road, between Nos. 108 and 109, and between Nos. 118 and 119.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0
10	109	Victoria Road, between Nos. 109 and 110, and between Nos. 120 and 121.	1.0	108,900	108,900	10	0	100	0

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE MASON LAKIN having resigned his position in our Office, his authority to sign our name per procreation is cancelled.
Dated this Tenth day of May, 1922.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., [993]

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Valuation Lists for the Colony for the year 1922-1923 will be open to inspection at the Treasury for twenty-one days commencing on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, 1922.
C. McI. MESSER, Treasurer and Assessor of Rates. [920]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Office to No. 1, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL above Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston's office.
ARRATON V. APCAR & CO. [945]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are being at this Office for Boxes A.L., W.B., W.X., Q.W., B.F., R.G., R.H., A.B.O., R.L., R.Y.

FOR SALE—One 7 passenger "Chandler" Motor Car, in perfect condition for \$2200.—Apply Box R.Y., Daily Press Office.

MINING ENGINEER, highest qualifications, thirteen years' experience. Is open to make examinations or take appointment.—Apply Box R.N., c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET—Well equipped five roomed modern House, furnished, higher levels. Telephone, modern conveniences, tennis lawn, gardens, beautiful situation. Rent moderate. P.O. Box No. 485, Hongkong.

WANTED—Ex-Serviceman or other competent person as Butler-Valet to run bachelor establishment. Apply Box No. R.U., c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED—Two capable and experienced Chinese Shipping Clerks. Apply Box R.W., c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED—Position by an Experienced Bookkeeper who is also able to take charge of import and export department. Apply to Box R.V., c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED—Chinese Stenographer for British firm at Miri, Sarawak. Apply Box No. R.T., c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

WANTED URGENTLY—Copy of BISLEY Rules Programme Records 1921. Box R.S., c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED, by British Firm, two or three large Office Rooms in Central locality. Apply to Box No. R.M., c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

WANTED—Competent bookkeeper, trustworthy and experienced. Write, giving particulars of former employment, and salary required to Box R.K., c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED—A Second-hand "Harley Davidson" Side Car in good condition. Apply to "Sidercar," c/o Daily Press Office.

REPORTER—Wanted for British Newspaper in North China. Reply with copies of testimonials to "Editor," 33, Victoria Road, Tientsin, N. China.

TO LET—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings.—Apply HARRY WICKING & CO.

TO LET—At Magazine Gap, THE PEAK, immediate occupation, FULLY FURNISHED Six Roomed BUNGALOW with large Garden, Tennis Court, etc. On Motor Road. Apply to Messrs. BRADLEY & CO., Ltd.

TO LET—One new big OFFICE ROOM in the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation new premises. Apply SANG LEE, c/o Comptroller Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

TO LET—Furnished Flat in good locality lower level. Apply to A.B.C., c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET. From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Cornsant Road Central, Victoria, each room with BATHING HARBOR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

WANTED.

BRITISH Firm requires ASSISTANT with experience in GENERAL IMPORTS. Applications only considered from BRITISH SUBJECTS and preference given to those educated at home. Age 24-28. Apply giving full particulars of experience, etc. to "TRADERS" c/o LOWE, SINCLAIR & MATTHEWS, Hongkong. [890]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. [456]

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCH. Dimensions, Length Overall 85 ft., Beam 10 ft., Depth 5 ft. 7 inches. Hull of Hardwood underwater with Teak top, sides, & deck. Engines of 100 H.P. Engines 6' x 12'.

Boiler 4 ft. 9 inches dia., 6 ft. 6 inches long. Speed 9 knots.
For further particulars apply to P.O. Box 474, Hongkong. [980]

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

- (1) Two 80 B.H.P. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Revs. 225 per minute.
- (2) Two 60 B.H.P. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 K.W. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.
- (3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.

Apply to Bolinders, c/o Daily Press Office [940]

INTIMATION

IDEAL BEVERAGES

WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE

Its dryness and aroma are features which give this drink its ever increasing popularity.

"PYERIS."

Sparkling Mineral Table Water. Healthful and refreshing. Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER BEER

Prepared by a process of partial fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

"FORMAZONE"

Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

MARRIAGE.

FOSTER HALL—RES.—At Tientsin, on April 22nd, B. E. FOSTER HALL, of the Chinese Customs Service, to KHUNYEN HOWARD REES, daughter of Mr. Hopkyn Rees, D.D.

LABRUM-WEBSTER.—At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on May 11th, by Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Victor CHARLES, third son of the late Richard Newman Labrum, of Warminster and Mrs. Labrum, of Bourne-mouth, to MARJORIE DORIS, fourth daughter of the late GEORGE WEBSTER, of Westbury and Mrs. Webster, of Warminster. [996]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 12TH, 1922.

"THE NEW CRUSADE."

"THE Humanitarian forces of the world are closing their ranks in a new crusade against the tyranny of brute force. Genoa has sounded the tocsin of peace and we shall not rest until we have won." So runs one of Mr. Lloyd George's latest messages from Genoa. It has been very evident from the messages which have been coming from Genoa that it will not be an easy victory. There is no basis for the proposed "Universal Peace Pact" until the Powers have come to a satisfactory understanding with Russia on the economic problems which are engaging attention at Genoa. While this is still wanting, it is not to be wondered at that men who have spent a lifetime in the study of military defence should be alarmed at the steps which have been already taken to reduce the defensive forces in anticipation of universal agreement on the subject. The lead which is being given to the world by Great Britain in the reduction of armaments recently evoked a grave warning in the House of Commons from Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, late Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and now one of the representatives of Ulster in Parliament. The Army estimates this year showed a reduction amounting to more than thirty-one million pounds sterling, and the programme of retrenchment provides for the reduction of the Army from 341,000 to 215,000. Field Marshal Sir Henry

Wilson warned the Government that they were running great risks by such a curtailment of the country's fighting forces. The General's recommendations for the reduction of army, he said, were based on two hypotheses: (1) that the German peril having passed away, we had no need to keep an army to face it; and (2) that modern inventions had reduced the necessity for so many men. His replies to these hypotheses were very striking. "As regards the first, he declared that so far as he knew—and he certainly ought to know—"we never raised one man, one horse, one wheelbarrow, because of the danger of war with Germany." Did the persistent warnings, notably of the late Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, really fall on deaf ears at the War Office? Sir Henry Wilson, at all events, affirms that "our pre-war Army of six divisions was maintained on account of other responsibilities." A discreet silence was apparently maintained by him regarding the nature of those "other responsibilities," but the inference from the Field-Marshal's subsequent remarks is that they were needed to ensure the defence of our overseas possessions. As to the hypothesis that modern inventions had reduced the necessity for so many men, Sir Henry Wilson submitted that modern inventions had made our enemies much more powerful than ourselves. If the famous march of Lord Roberts to Kandahar had to be repeated now, he said, three times as many troops would have to be employed because of the advantage which modern inventions gave to the frontier tribes. "The mountains and the desert do not change," he remarked, and they precluded civilised peoples from using all their modern inventions. He described the situation now as "infinitely more dangerous than in 1914." At that time, he said, England, Ireland, Egypt, India, and Hongkong were the measure of the responsibilities of the British Army, and they were all with us still with, in addition, the Rhine, Silesia, Constantinople, Palestine and Mesopotamia, and we had entered into a pact with France and a pact with Belgium. Further, the great Empires of the Continent had now been replaced by a number of small States. In Europe and the quiet Near East there were 11 States with no access to the open sea and 5 more with access only to the Black Sea. How long would it be before Russia, with all her open sea ports taken from her, broke out to the sea, whether Estonia was guarded by the League of Nations or not? Despite the reduction of the German and the Austrian armies, there are as many armed men in Europe today as there were in 1913. "The increase in the number of armed men in the small States is simply terrifying," he declared. In addition, practically every man between 20 and 60 on the Continent had been trained to arms. Who, then, dare say that the state of Europe was more peaceful now than it was in 1913? And what of Ireland, Egypt, and India? What might not happen there? To be sure, the comparison of the country's military responsibilities to-day with those she had immediately before, the great war is enough to make the House of Commons pause before reducing the defensive forces of the country while the guarantees of peace are yet wanting. Great Britain has banked on the success of Mr. Lloyd George to secure the guarantees. The British Army as well as the British Navy is being reduced in response to the "tocsin of peace," and though the present situation in Europe may be described in the terms employed by Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, the inspiration of this state of affairs is undoubtedly fear rather than jealousy or aggressive intent. Every country in the interests of its economic prosperity yearns to see the burden reduced, and that is the lever which will be used at Genoa to win a victory over the "tyranny of brute force" by getting the assembled nations to solemnly pledge themselves not to war against each other. It is a great ideal worth striving for. Every nation concerned has had an experience of the cost of war, that should make it lend a ready ear to the demands of the new crusade.

Wilson warned the

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

EXTENSION OF TIME REQUESTED.

BERLIN, May 10th.

The German reply to the Reparations Commission intimates that it is impossible to fulfil some of the demands, including the imposition of sixty milliards of fresh taxation before May 31st, but it promises before then to communicate a detailed plan in conformity with the principle of meeting the whole of the paper mark expenditure, by taxation and internal loans, and payments in foreign currency by "foreign loans." The note finally requests the extension of certain payment dates.

REPORT ON THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

THE APPRECIATION OF OTHERS' DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, May 10th.

The report by Sir William Mackenzie, who conducted the official enquiry into the engineering dispute, holds that the management alone is in a position to judge the necessity for overtime, and must have free exercise of discretion up to a limit of thirty hours in four weeks. The management is also entitled to decide whether any proposed change in working conditions is urgent and must be enforced immediately, but subject thereto, the report declares the desirability of prior consultation with employees.

Sir William Mackenzie makes other suggestions, but is of the opinion the matter is one wherein no agreement can wholly "take the place of mutual good sense and goodwill, and the appreciation of others' difficulties."

DISPUTE IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

A THREATENED LOCKOUT.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Federation of Master Cotton-spinners has convened a meeting to consider the general "lockout, unless a settlement is reached in connection with the suspension of work in two Oldham mills. The employers contend that the operatives are violating agreements.

THE DESTROYED ZEPPELINS. GERMANY MUST PAY COMPENSATION.

PARIS, May 10th.

The Ambassadors' Council has decided that Germany must pay 9,000,000 Gold marks as compensation for the zeppelins destroyed which ought to have been delivered to the Allies.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKS BESIEGE TERMEZ.

BOLSHEVIST REGIMENT DESERTS.

ALABAMA, May 10th.

The Pioneer reports that in East Bokhara the anti-Bolsheviks are still besieging Termez. The Soviets have been compelled to send reinforcements as the rebels have fired the oil wells at Khokand and threaten to march on Tashkent, where a Bolshevik regiment has joined the anti-Bolsheviks.

The riots at Merve were suppressed after the principal bazaar had been looted.

NO USE FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

The Bolsheviks are attempting to enforce conscription in East Bokhara under penalty of death.

RUSSIAN AGREEMENT WITH THE VATICAN.

PROTECTION OF CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

PARIS, May 10th.

The newspaper Tribune learns from Genoa that the Vatican has concluded an agreement with M. Chicherin whereby Russia accepts the Pontifical clauses regarding liberty of religious conscience and the protection of Catholic Missions in Russia.

The Vatican withdrew the clause concerning the transference of church property in consequence of M. Chicherin's refusal to agree thereto.

LABOUR RIOTS IN AMERICA. ARREST OF LEADERS.

CHICAGO, May 10th.

A number of Labour Leaders have been detained, allegedly in connection with the murder of two patrolmen in a running fight, following the bombing of two buildings.

EARLIER CABLES.

A SPEECH BY LORD NORTHCLEFFE.

BREAK-UP OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Empire Press Union, under the presidency of Lord Northcliffe, gave a luncheon to Lord Northcliffe on his return from his world tour. There was a distinguished company, which included the American Ambassador.

Lord Northcliffe, in welcoming Lord Northcliffe, described him as the first and foremost journalist who believed in the newspaper press as a great force for universal goodwill and welfare.

Lord Northcliffe, responding, dwelt largely on the Canadian cattle embargo, which has recently been the subject of much agitation in England. Lord Northcliffe regarded the embargo as a great slur upon the people of Canada and pointed out that Lord Ernie, the wartime Minister of Agriculture, promised a removal of the embargo. Lord Northcliffe insisted on the fulfilment of that pledge and said that Britain's position in the world depended not so much on cleverness as on the fact that the national word of an Englishman was held in high esteem abroad, especially in the Dominions. He pointed out that the loss of the American colonies started from small beginnings. He rejoiced that he had not joined the Government when requested in 1917, if only because he should not like to be regarded as one of those responsible for the beginning of the break-up of the British Empire by losing the prairie provinces of Canada. He added that the Dominions generally were little interested in British politicians, but were warm-hearted in affection and respect for the Crown. While nobody imagined for a single minute that conservative people in India wanted a republic, they loved signs of authority. The real link which held together the work accomplished in India by scores of generations of Britishers was the Crown.

Referring to the work of the Empire Press Union, Lord Northcliffe regarded its position as more important than ever before and emphasised the need for improving communications, especially to the Far East, pointing out that the Government of Indo-China was in constant communication with his homeland by wireless, while, when he stayed with "that very patient and wise ruler of India, Lord Reading," he found cable communication cut off for three days.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY. OBJECTION TO ITS USE FOR EDUCATION.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons, Sir John D. Rees declared that the Boxer Indemnity was the property of the British taxpayers and he asked for an assurance that it would not be "squandered upon educating Chinese students in England or in any other foreign extension of our educational expenditure."

Lord Winterton, for Mr. Harmsworth, replied that the attitude to be adopted by the Government towards the resumption of the Boxer Indemnity payments next December was now being considered and he was unable to anticipate at present the course Government would decide to take.

Referring to Mr. Lestrang Malone, Lord Winterton said a committee on the education of Chinese on British lines was meeting at the Foreign Office, being constituted as follows:—Sir John Jordan, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir William Clark, Sir Charles Addis, Mr. A. Anderson, of the China Association, and representatives of the Foreign Office and Board of Education.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, May 10th.

Addressing the Colonial Institute on the Washington Conference, Lord Lee emphasised the closeness of the instinctive and inevitable co-operation of the American and British Empire delegations. He thought insufficient credit had been given to Britain for adopting the one-Power standard in opposition to immemorial traditions. He dwelt at length and regretfully on the Dominions' tardiness in enforcing the decision of the Imperial Conference whereby the naval defence of the Empire Lord Lee declared that no word of comfort or offer of help came from the sister nations; on the contrary, Britain was confronted with signs of even more drastic reductions of the slender naval forces hitherto maintained, leaving Britain the burden of footing the whole bill.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH. RUSSIAN'S BODY FOUND IN STREET.

LONDON, May 10th.

The West End police in London are investigating the mysterious death of Georges Cougouchev, whose body was found in the street in Maiden Lane a few minutes after he left his lodgings for an after-breakfast stroll. Cougouchev came from Harbin three weeks ago to take up a position with the Russian Co-Operative Society in London.

GENOA CONFERENCE. ANOTHER RUSSIAN HITCH.

GENOA, May 10th.

Another hitch has occurred in the presentation of the Russian reply. M. Chicherin brought the reply to Genoa this morning, but after a last-minute conversation with Signor Schanzer, took it back to Santa Margherita to consult his colleagues with a view to alteration. It is expected that it will be presented to-morrow.

RUSSIA'S UNCOMPROISING REPLY.

LATER.

The Russian reply, consisting of twenty typewritten pages, was handed to the Allies this morning.

RUSSIA DEMANDS A BIG LOAN.

LONDON, May 10th.

Telegrams from Genoa declare the Russian reply to be more uncompromising than was expected. It is believed that the delegates were at the last moment instructed from Moscow to insist upon recognition of the principle of nationalisation and a loan of a milliard dollars, and to propose the reference to an international committee of experts, on which Russia would be represented, of the subject of war debts and of Art. VII. regarding the restoration of private property of foreigners in Russia.

OTHER QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

GENOA, May 10th.

Notwithstanding evident and strong differences of opinion on many points, the representatives of the convening Powers met and did an immense amount of work. At a three hours session a number of questions concerning Eastern Galicia, Vilna, Hungary and Bulgaria were discussed.

The Vatican memorandum has been referred to the political sub-committee.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

THE TYRANNY OF BRUTAL FORCE.

LONDON, May 10th.

Replying to a telegram from the Congressional Union, Mr. Lloyd George says: "The humanitarian forces of the world are closing their ranks in a new crusade against the tyranny of brutal force. Genoa has sounded the tocsin of peace. We will not rest till we have won."

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

NO BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Daily Eireann Peace Committee failed to find a basis of agreement.

The speaker of the Daily Eireann submitted the Peace Committee's report, which stated that eleven sessions had been held. The rival army officers arranged the first meeting with a view to negotiating a truce. Practically the whole time had been occupied in endeavouring to find a basis of agreement. "We failed to agree upon a basis," stated the speaker.

SUPPLYING IRISH REBELS WITH ARMS.

ELEVEN MEN ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 10th.

Eleven men recently arrested at Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, Hanley, Bury, and Jarrow were charged with Birmingham with conspiring to procure arms, ammunition, and explosives by purchase or theft to supply the rebel forces of South Ireland for the purpose of overthrowing the Free State Government.

The stipendiary overruled objections to the validity of the proceedings on the ground that the Public Prosecutor had not received authority from the Irish Provisional Government.

The prosecution alleged that the prisoners were controlled by a man named William Mellows from Dublin. Correspondence showed that large consignments of arms and ammunition had been despatched to Ireland since November.

BETTING BY CHEQUE.

POWER OF RECOVERY UPHOLD.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Astbury that a trustee in bankruptcy is unable to recover from a Brighton bookmaker £255 paid by cheque by the bankrupt to meet betting losses.

The Master of the Rolls said there was nothing discreditable or dishonourable, as the law stood, in a trustee collecting a debt for distribution to creditors. He ordered judgment for the trustee.

Justices Warrington and Younger concurred. [The action was one of five by trustees, who desired it to be regarded as a test case.]

RUSSIAN OIL CONCESSIONS.

GOVERNMENT WILL SUPPORT LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons, Commander Kenworthy asked whether the Royal Dutch and Shell Oil Groups or other oil companies had approached the Government for diplomatic support in obtaining concessions for oil exploitation in Russia.

Mr. Chamberlain said the Foreign Office was approached in September last and promised to support at the proper time legitimate British enterprise. The Government had no information with regard to the position of the negotiations.

ROYAL VISIT TO CAVELL MEMORIAL.

BRUSSARDS, May 10th.

King George and Queen Mary visited the Cavell Memorial, on which they placed a wreath.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA.

WU PEI FU LEAVES TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, May 10th.

General Wu Pei Fu departed from Tientsin for Paoingfu at 8 a.m. this morning.

The General opinion is that his departure indicates that he desires to demonstrate that he does not intend to dominate the Government.

CHANG TSO LIN DISMISSED!

PEKING, May 10th.

Ten Mandates were issued this afternoon and this evening.

They dismiss Chang Tso Lin and refer his case to the authorities for punishment.

They also abolish the Super-Tuchunship of Manchuria.

General Feng Yuh Siang becomes Tuchun of Honan in place of General Chao Ti who is removed from office and referred to the authorities for examination.

MONGOLIAN DEFENCE UNDER DIRECT CABINET CONTROL.

The post of High-Commissioner in Mongolia, formerly held by Chang Tso Lin is abolished. The defence of Mongolia is placed under the direct control of the Cabinet.

THE CABINET RESIGNS.

PEKING, May 10th.

The Cabinet met this afternoon and resolved to resign *en bloc*. It is expected that a mandate will be issued appointing Wang Shih Cheng Premier.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI, May 10th.

The scores in the Interport cricket at lunch-time were:—

Shanghai (all out) 255

Hongkong (for 4 wickets) 68

[This is Hongkong's second innings. The total of the Garrison team's first innings played on Wednesday was 191, to which Major Bagnall contributed 64, Capt. Oliver 35, and Capt. Le Fleming 30. When stumps were drawn for the day on Wednesday, Shanghai's total stood at 223 for seven wickets.]

LATER.

Shanghai beat Hongkong by five wickets. Hongkong in the second innings made 169, Bagnall compiling 40.

PRINCE LEAVES JAPAN.

A STORM OF CHEERS AND BANZAI.

AT SEA, May 10th.

The parting between H.M.S. *Kenyon* and the Japanese escorting cruisers *Kiso* and *Oki*, on Tuesday evening was really a remarkable scene.

In the falling dusk, with rain at the time, the warships loomed in vague shadows on the bow of the British battle cruiser. When they changed their course to return, signalling their intention by searchlights, every available officer and man on board the *Kenyon* lined the rails to give them a parting cheer.

The Prince of Wales went up on the bridge to wave farewell and the band took up its post on the fore-castle. As the Japanese ships came about a perfect storm of cheering arose, finding an echo in the "banzais" which rolled back across the water. The band played "Auld Lang Syne" and all hands continued hurrahing and waving caps until the Japanese ships were out of hearing. H.M.S. *Durban*, astern, gave them a parting salute as they went curtseying and fanning back toward the snudge-like shadow of the Japanese mountains which were rapidly fading into the deepening gloom. (Sir Herbert Russell, Reuter's Special Correspondent.)

CANADA AND ORIENTAL ALIENS.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTY.

OTTAWA, May 10th.

In the House of Commons, in the course of an eight-hours debate on the motion for the exclusion of Oriental aliens, the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, strongly urged that the subject should be approached in a spirit of goodwill and in the light of their responsibility to the Empire and the world. They ought to help rather than retard the new movement of international goodwill. He declared that the Japanese Government had carried out its agreement restricting immigration to Canada wholly and honourably and he deprecated imputing wrong motives to the Government of a country which had been an Ally of Britain and rendered Britain vast services in the last few years. He emphasised the difficulties of the Japanese Government and expressed the opinion that an effective solution could only be achieved by the Governments working together. He laid stress on the inadvisability of taking any steps which would interfere with the development of the growing trade with the Orient.

A FAMOUS FAMILY. THE HOUSE OF POLLOCK.

The Attorney-General (cousin of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., of Hongkong) has been telling the world his family secrets. For a hundred years the House of Pollock has been furnishing distinguished servants of the State. In law, in arms, and in literature the name has won honour. Sir Ernest Pollock recalls with a natural pride that his grandfather before him was Attorney-General in the first and brief Administration of Sir Robert Peel. But to the soft impeachment that "the Pollocks have been fortunate people" he replies that their fortune has consisted in having large families, in being poor, and in working hard. *Sic fatis Eleutheria crevit.* We are reminded of the Victorian Lord Granville's apology for the fact that a good many of his relations were in office. His ancestors, he told the House of Lords, had been uncommonly prolific. Certainly, few men can boast, like Sir Ernest Pollock, a grandfather who had twenty-four children. But the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer had other titles to fame. Some time in the eighteenth century there came out of Scotland one David Pollock, who set up a shop in Charing-cross and became saddler to King George III. His eldest son died Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay; his youngest, Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, Bt., of the Khyber Pass, lies buried in Westminster Abbey; and his third son, Sir Jonathan Frederick Pollock, was Peel's Attorney-General, and in Peel's second Administration Chief Baron. It was a son of his, Sir Charles Pollock, who died "the last of the Barons." Among his grandsons are numbered not only the Attorney-General, but the Bishop of Norwich and Sir Frederick Pollock, whose stern studies as jurist and historian of law have not forbidden him the diversions of lighter literature. To extend the list of family honours would be easy, but it must be admitted that for a century's span this is of extraordinary distinction.

Though the Pollock genius has sought the toga rather than arms, the first Baron of the Khyber Pass has won his place in military history. When the "shameful retreat from Kabul in 1841 was consummated in the butchery from which only one man of 15,000 escaped to tell the tale, Sir George Pollock was chosen to vindicate the honour of British arms and the safety of the frontier. He organised his column, he forced the Khyber, he was preparing an advance on Kabul to recover the British prisoners, when the Viceroy, who had been already urging that action, ordered him to withdraw from Afghanistan. Pollock made many difficulties and stood fast, and in time, extorted from his Viceroy instructions to "withdraw by way of Kabul." The town was captured, the prisoners delivered, and the Afghans taught the length and strength of the British arm in a campaign which is in all the text-books as an exemplar of mountain warfare. It is plain enough that the Field-Marshal was not only a far-sighted and careful organiser with whom everything went according to plan, but also a commander of vigour and resolution. His elder brothers chose the gown. David Pollock was called to the Bar a little before George had his commission as "lieutenant fireworker." In 1806 Jonathan Frederick Pollock was Senior Wrangler. Lyndhurst had been second a few years before. Alderson was Senior a few years later. Before long Pollock was busy at Westminster and on the Northern Circuit, though there he had to stand against Scarlett, far the most successful advocate of the day, and Brongham. The strife between Brongham and Pollock, after Scarlett had gone up higher, in which Brongham showed more wit than discretion, still lives in a letter of Macaulay's. Pollock was a vastly better lawyer than the multifarious Brongham, that "semi-Solomon, half knowing everything from the order to the hyssop"; he had much tact with a jury, and was a master of commercial affairs. Far the most eminent advocate on the Tory side, he was the obvious man for Peel's Attorney-General. He was just turned 60 when he followed Scarlett and Lyndhurst as Chief Baron of the Exchequer. That Court was very strong in his day, with Parke and Alderson and Edward Hall on the bench; but he could well hold his own, though we need not endorse the odd judgment of Baron Martin that the three ablest men in history were "the Lord Chief Baron, the Apostle St. Paul, and Simpson of the Northern Circuit." But it is not thus given to every man to be a hero to his son-in-law. A Bar story records that he was much decried by experienced criminals as a judge for his love of tempering justice with mercy. Oneascal had confessed to the gao! chaplain and was ready to plead guilty, but, seeing the Chief Baron on the bench, repented, "for I know'd by his look he meant to get me off. If they was all like him," said the good fellow, "it would be better times for us."

More weighty tradition gives high praise to the Chief Baron's work in the Court of Exchequer during a period which saw a great transformation of practice. Of the achievements of the younger members of his family, the most distinguished of them still with us, it is happily not yet time to speak; but we may well ask whether any other family in our time suddenly emerging into public notice has, within the same span, produced so many men of distinction. The Attorney-General tells us that he and his were taught that hard work was the only thing on which they could count for success in life, and protests that, for his own part, he has never had any use for the eight-hours day. Most professional men, we may suppose, could and would subscribe to that disclaimer, though the members of some other professions may take leave to point out to a barrister that in their they know no long vacation. In any calling which has directly or indirectly, an element of study, it is true that the longer the hours

INSPECTOR'S FLYING LEAP.

ARMED MAN CAPTURED IN CAINE ROAD.

A well-dressed Chinese, smartly caught

by Detective-Inspector John Grant in Caine Road on Tuesday, was charged with unlawful possession of a revolver at the Magistracy, yesterday, and remanded.

A party of police were watching for suspected armed robbers in Caine Road and saw approaching four men whom they had reason to suspect. The police "held up" the men, but one—believed to be the prisoner—ran away, pursued by one of the police. Inspector Grant happened to be passing in a ricksha while the chase was in progress and he leapt from his ricksha on to the running man, who immediately drew a revolver. The Inspector managed to overpower the fellow until the other police officers arrived and the man was disarmed. It was intimated that further charges will probably be preferred against the prisoner.

SWEDEN AND SOVIET.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

The Russo-Swedish preliminary commercial agreement has just been submitted to the Stockholm Parliament. The agreement—which, we understand, has been drafted in English—contains seventeen articles. According to the summary sent by Reuter's correspondent, the general tenor of the document is not dissimilar from the Russo-British trade agreement, but Article 1 is specially interesting.

It declares that both Governments agree to grant free admittance into their territories of official representatives of the other Government and necessary assistants to the number agreed upon. The representatives shall have the right to issue passports, grant visas, legalise documents, and in other respects defend the interests of their nationals. The representatives shall enjoy the right of free access to the Foreign Secretary of the other country. They may freely communicate with their own Government, and also cipher, receive, and despatch diplomatic couriers with sealed bags exempt from examination to a maximum weight of 10 kilograms a week. Representatives and their personnel shall enjoy the immunity usually granted to diplomatic representatives. The official Soviet representative to Sweden shall be regarded only as a representative of the Russian State with all the consequences deriving therefrom, and the representatives of both countries shall have the right to use the flag and the other official emblems established by the laws of the respective countries.

Article 8 declares that passports and other documents issued by competent authorities of either country shall be treated as if issued by the authorities of formally recognised Governments.

Speaking at Stockholm on the subject of the proposed Russo-Swedish Treaty, the Minister of Commerce said that the delegates had not reached an agreement on the question of the granting of the Swedish credit desired by Russia. Following upon the Russian demand for *de-jure* recognition of the Soviets by Sweden, the Minister added, the Swedish delegates had raised the question of reparations to Swedish subjects. As it has been found impossible to settle this question, Sweden had excluded from the discussion the *de-jure* recognition of the Soviet Government.

BILLIARDS.

In the Palace Hotel Tournament last night, J. Marks (—200) beat C. Bond —75. The final scores were: Marks 250, Bond 242. Highest Breaks:—Marks 57, 33, 22, 21, 20, 17, 14; Bond 20, 16, 15, 13, 15.

THE NAME OF THE DEITY.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, Secretary of State Hughes was forced to deny charges on the floor of the Senate that the name of Christ was deleted from the opening prayer at the Arms Conference out of deference to Japan.

The incident reminds one of the religious invocations found in old treaties between nations. Foster says: "The earliest extant treaty of medieval Europe contains the invocation, 'By the name of God Almighty, by the indivisible Trinity, by all Divine beings, and by the dreadful day of the last judgment.' It was the common practice of Christian sovereigns of that period, in addition to their solemn promise to observe their treaties, to submit themselves, if violated, to all the punishments of the Church, to excommunication, aggravation, re-aggravation, interdict, anathematization, and other heavier censures and fulminations whatsoever. The Treaty of Paris of 1856, closing the Crimean War, contains the pious formula, 'In the name of Almighty God,' but not since then has it been used in any document of similar importance; and about that date it disappeared from the treaties of the United States."—*Manila Times*.

of work, within a man's physical strength, the greater the chance of success. Sir Ernest Pollock tells us that if anyone will take a motto from his family it is simply "Hard work." The hermits, we believe, have not put it quite so simply as that. *Audacter et Sermone.* "Boldly as well as strenuously"—is their version; but the impartial student of such a family history will incline to say that, although a tradition of industry may do much, it is not only that, it is not only energy which is inherited, when we find such honours won by generation after generation. Other qualities of mind also are hereditary, and there are distinctions handed down from parent to child which are not merely titular.

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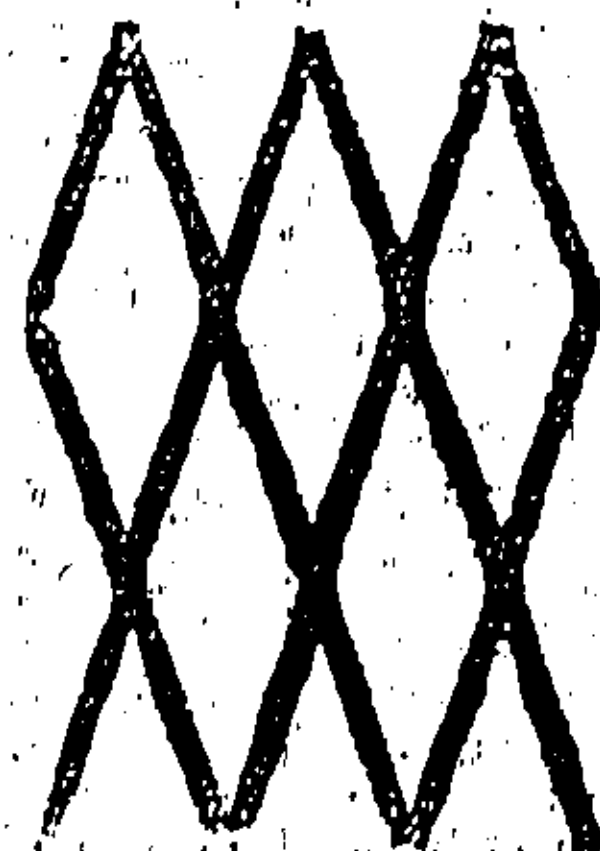
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PARIS FASHIONS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, March 28th.
Dress is far more simple this spring. This is a comforting thought, as life was becoming rather a burden with such a lot of embroidery and full-lals on one's clothes.

The added length of the skirt has a good deal to do with this feeling of simplicity and dignity. It has done away with a good deal of its jaunty care-for-nobody air, and brought grace to the carriage instead. A casual glance at a tailor-made skirt leaves the impression behind that skirts are far too tight to be worn by those who like comfort and space. Not so really is this first impression, for, by skillful manipulation of cloth or of silk, the dress-designer has given us pleats, broad or narrow, that hold flat to the figure when still, and flow out gently with any quick movement. Drapery, too, is extensively used, and some have designed a series of dresses that cut up the front and disclose a neat under-dress, which, though not very wide, still gives width with movement as well as suggesting it.

A novel way of draping has come quickly to the front with several of the foremost designers. The material, used on the straight, is wrapped round and round the figure, leaving off at the back or one side, with the end hanging down in cascade-like form, falling lower than the rest of the dress. Some skirts of cloth are cut on the straight and are bunched at the side in rather wide pleats. One has to be slim to wear such a style, and even then it is doubtful if it will be a success unless very well done.

The flounce is gradually coming back for skirt trimming, though at present it is discreetly dealt with. One collection shown just lately had several good ways of bringing it back into favour. A plain skirt—of a dress or costume—had a seam in the front across the knees, with a flounce just a trifle full inset with a fine machine stitching. Three flounces too, formed several skirts, more often in silk or muslin than in cloth. With these, cross-over bodies are worn, V-shaped and open, but all with long sleeves.

A new method of treating silk has caused it to look like crinkled paper. This is used a great deal for smart afternoon or evening dresses, in light colours or white. Frills and flounces are even, but draperies are swathed to the hips and increase in fullness as they get nearer the ground. This gaufré silk is rather attractive, and makes quite a good gown for a matron. It has a style of its own that is becoming to years, and needs little or no trimming but a crystal buckle or strip.

The long coat for walking or travelling is cut on straight lines in front, but has a break at the waist at the back, with a blouse fullness that falls very softly. Some coats have gay belts of steel or beads, others rely on their buttons for ornament. Most have high collars and fit well up to the neck, though the collar rolls back, if desired. Sleeves for these coats are wide at the wrists and hang low at the outside edge. A gently coloured lining, plain or patterned, is used according to taste. If the coat itself has a check or a stripe it is usual to find a perfectly plain lining, but a plain material outside generally means that the inside is more picturesque than sober.

For sports clothes nothing comes up to jersey *à la mode*. This season it is thicker and far more elaborate, so that many sports dresses are suitable for garden-party wear. Some fancy designs appear in this knitted silk jersey that are quite uncommon and charming. Silver and gold metal threads have been woven into the silk so that it sparkles and yet is not bright. A straight dress of this new form of silk jersey has a skirt that is fairly full with a broad sash with long ends that fall over each hip and dip a little below the skirt. Cream and pale colours have dark or contrasting shades woven into other silks in the making. A favourite form for making up dresses in this class of jersey is more on the Jack Tar plan, with a fitted skirt and a long straight blouse bodice with sleeves to the wrist and a wide sailor collar.

Lace is another popular fashion. This spring, in wool, in silk jersey, in silk and in cotton it is used as a trimming or left to itself to form the entire dress. It is attractive, however, it is used, being soft and clinging and fresh. In its varnished state it is also bright, and when used in a light and gay colour it pleases both the young girl and the matron, and helps to bridge over the gulf between youth and age. For a lace dress never makes any woman look old nor suggests that she has grown up too soon and should still be in the nursery.

The most attractive lace is the variety made of different kinds of silk, each of which takes up a different dye, so that you get some wonderful contrasts. A black silk lace will have ferns waving over it in the most lovely silver-grey colouring. A navy blue lace has a sprightly pattern in red or in green, and a brown takes a biscuit shade to perfection. Such lace needs to be used with discretion, for too much would spoil the effect. A real artist, therefore, rarely makes the whole of her dress in this lace but combines it with a crepe or a satin. From a straight grey satin bodice in a very good model fell a cascade of black and silver lace over a petticoat of black.

In woollen lace strange things are seen, but this, though coarse, is charming. A cream georgette dress with insertions of cream woollen lace let in on the shoulder and again on the skirt as a border to the irregular drapery was charming. A little of this lace is as good as a feast, but it's *cachet* is seen at a glance, and marks the dress out from a dozen or more as something new and attractive.

All-over beading is another fashionable mode of making a dress look gay while keeping it simple. On a bright colour—
(Continued at foot of next column.)



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geranium, orange, or turquoise blue—a straggling pattern is worked in tiny crystal, steel, or king-fisher blue glass beads all over the dress. It is curious to note how women with snow-white hair have taken to wearing these dresses. Not so long ago they would have scorned to be seen in the evening save in a black dress of rich satin or velvet. Now, on the contrary, it is rare to see a woman with grey or white hair wearing black undervalued. She either wears black with plenty of silver or gold, or black with a bright colour note, or, more often than not, at the biggest balls and parties she wears a dress of georgette or silk crepe in some becoming shade, and has it banded all over. The dress may be sleeveless, but at least it is healthily high at the back and the front to avoid undue comment. A jewel on the corsage, and one in the hair gives to this toilette an air of quiet elegance that makes these older women as much noticed as the young debutante in her frock of rose pink or yellow tulle and silk with plain bodice and sleeves made like butterfly wings, with a quaint little bandeau round the head of flowers, feathers, or diamond trimming.

The low or bare back is happily being passed by, and it is far less often seen of late. High dresses with just a narrow shoulder strap to hold them together have not much in their favour, but at least they are more becoming than a large expanse of bare back with a not particularly beautiful skin in full view.

Capes and little coats, quite sufficiently transparent, are made for some evening dresses. In thick silver lace over a dress of shot metal tissue, such a coat has an air of stateliness that is pleasing to early Victorian tastes.

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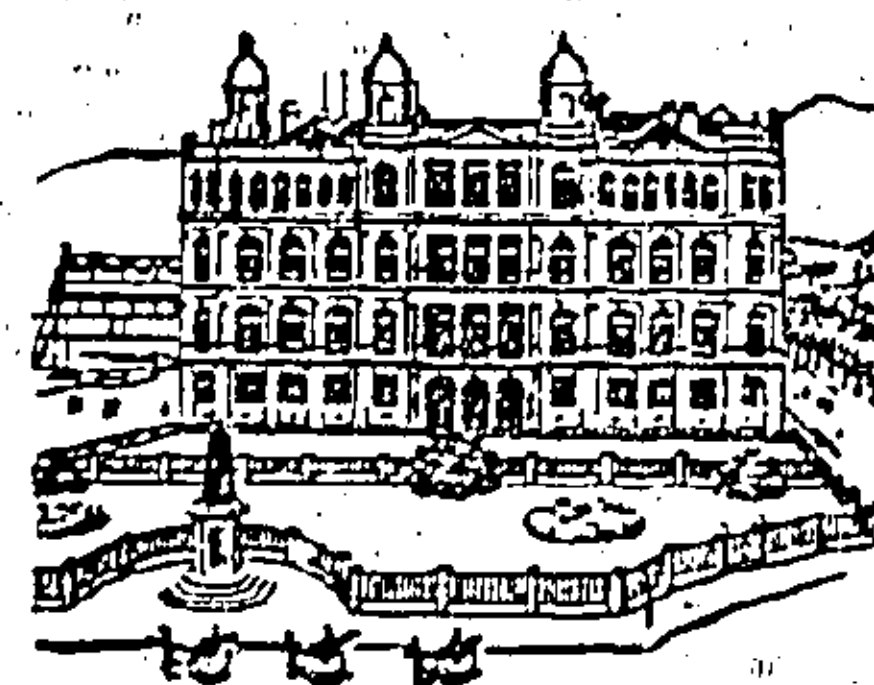
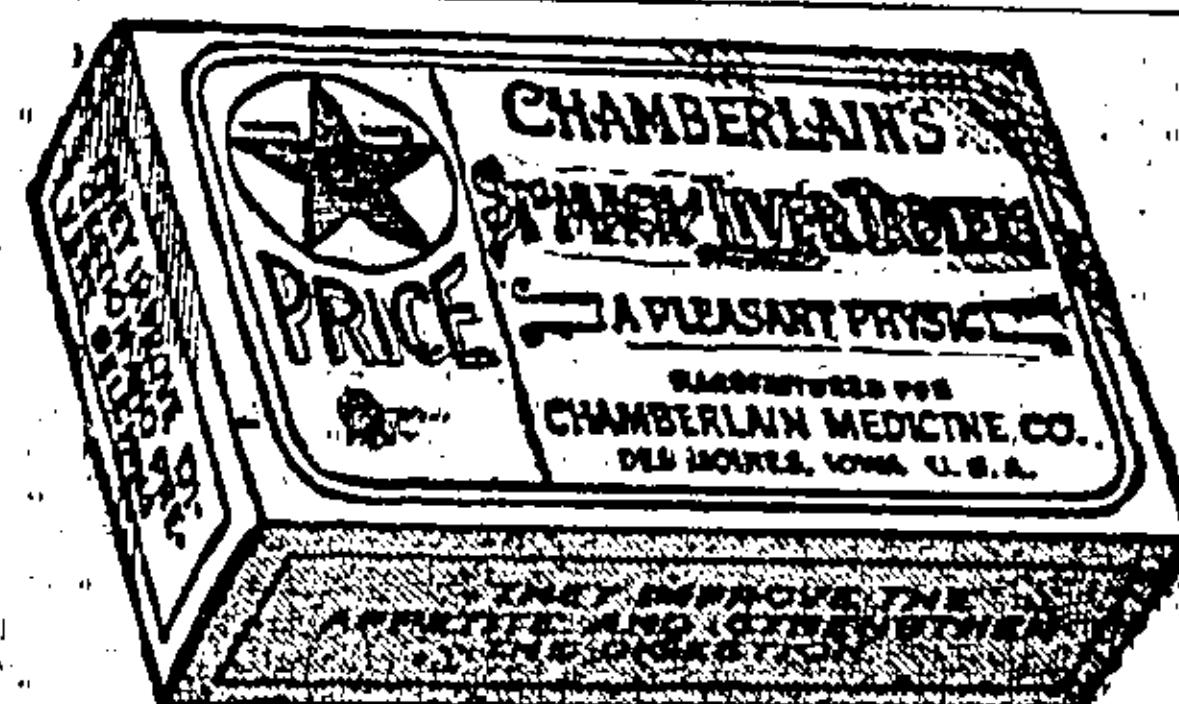
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"OLDEKERK" AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, 5th July
"ZOSMA" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG, 26th Aug.
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S/S. "Transvaal"	20th May	27th June
M/S. "Java"	10th June	14th July
M/S. "Percu"	25th June	1st August
M/S. "Africa"	24th July	1st September

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BUSINESS POLICY: THE MISTAKEN POLICY OF "HIBERNATION."

The *Engineering Review*, in some excellent editorial comments, sums up the business position and comments upon the mistaken policy of "hibernation" in times of bad trade.

Even at the worst, the phrase "no business" could not be used in an absolute sense. Certain industries were hit much less hard than others, and among members of the same industry there was no uniformity of effect. There are some useful lessons to be drawn from the variety of reactions induced by the scarcity of orders. Some firms saved in completely stopping all publicity, discharging their salesmen, and shutting down every possible section of the works. They hibernated, living for the time being on with a skeleton crew in every department; and a few others adopted the heroic policy of forcing the pace on the salesmanship side. While it may be unsafe to lay down a general rule, who can seriously doubt that the last policy was on the whole the best? The times when orders are rare and extremely difficult to get, are precisely those when every salesman should be called upon to make an exceptional effort. Sales and publicity being the twin avenues through which orders reach the works, it is an admission of bankruptcy in advance to close these avenues so long as any work is anywhere in sight. Moreover, a good sales department once disbanded is exceedingly difficult to build up again. Good engineering publicity experts are much less common than good engineers. The period of stress, through which we have been passing, gave unexampled chances of testing the true quality of salesmen; and the period of keen competition for reviving trade upon which we are now entering will give the finest opportunity to a sales organisation which has proved itself. The company which has kept its sales and publicity departments intact and free from the blight of depression will be the first to enjoy the fruits of recovery.

INTERNATIONALISM.

EQUAL INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

"Internationalism" was the subject of an address delivered by Viscount Burnham to the members of the Rotary Club of Hull, by whom he was entertained at luncheon, on March 10th.

The Rotary Club, Lord Burnham said, was a revolving globe of international comradeship, and a movement of practical idealism, which was what we most wanted in the world after the toll and travail of the last few years. He confessed that he had no exaggerated hopes of what internationalism could do, and he strongly deprecated the notion that we could have a world regulated by international law, enforced by international police; but he thought that we could go a certain distance, especially if we made the assemblies devote themselves to practical issues which could be dealt with on the basis of common sense and of common practice.

Referring directly to the work of the International Labour Organisation, over which he had presided, Lord Burnham said he believed that immediate good was done by having all the great questions of industry examined from an international point of view, and their coming together had a healthy effect upon the public opinion of the whole world. He did not believe that the doctrine of internationalism could be pressed too far. (Cheers.) No country was prepared to surrender economic independence. It would not do at this stage for the world's civilisation to give an international assembly the power to legislate for the different countries represented. All they could do was to allow it to do some of the spade work, and to prepare, so to speak, the legislative matter for the consideration of the various Parliaments. They could not apply the sanctions which were provided by the Treaty of Peace in case of default or malevolence—the imposing of such economic punishment as might be thought fit. That was all bunkum. How on earth could it be possible to punish one nation in that way? The penalty would be a boomerang of the worst kind. We in this country had everything to gain from the existence of such a body for the discussion of economic problems, because we were miles ahead of the rest of the world in economic practice and in our labour legislation. We were trying to bring other countries up to the level of the British standard. It was much more than philanthropic benevolence. It was a very direct matter even from the point of view of our pockets. We wanted to equalise the industrial conditions of the world, and within limits we could have such an international organisation as he had indicated, and he took it that that was what Rotarians would be most anxious to see, because they believed that it made for good understanding and improved relations between all nations. (Cheers.)

We have received by the latest mail a copy of the "Year Book and Export Register" (1922) of the Federation of British Industries, an imposing volume of reference for those requiring goods from British Manufacturers. The Federation, through its direct and affiliated membership, represents to-day nearly 20,000 British manufacturers. The Register explains this organisation and the activities of F.B.I. Members for the benefit of buyers and consumers of British goods throughout the world. The present volume is revised up to the end of 1921, and contains much information supplied by Manufacturers exclusively to the F.B.I. Register. All this is arranged for clear and easy reference within the limits of a single volume.

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TIENTSIN		"CHEONGSHING" Friday	12th May	Noon
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SHANGHAI via SWATOW		"KONGSANG" Sunday	14th May	daylight
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW		"LOONGSANG" Tuesday	16th May	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW		"CHONGSANG" Tuesday	16th May	Noon
SANDAKAN		"MAUSANG" Tuesday	16th May	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA		"KUTSANG" Tuesday	16th May	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW		"CHOYSANG" Thursday	18th May	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA		"FOOKSANG" Wednesday	24th May	3 p.m.

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M.V. "GLENAPP"	 17th May	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENHARRY"	 8th June	LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	 9th June	LONDON, HULL, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

May 10th.
Nong Hong, British str., 1,224 tons, Capt. A. McKenna, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Seng Seng Hong.
Rei Maru, Japanese str., 1,888 tons, Capt. T. Iwano, from Wakamatsu, with coal.—M.B.K.
Kuang Choo, British str., 1,345 tons, Capt. D. M. Martin, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—H. & S.
Keweenaw Maru, Japanese str., 900 tons, Capt. I. Misawa, from Tsingtau, with salt.—Suzuki & Co.
May 11th.
Nombay Maru, Japanese str., 4,332 tons, Capt. S. Yohimatsu, from Meiji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Cheongking, British str., from Canton.
Devery, American str., 3,495 tons, Capt. H. A. Wilhelmsen, from San Francisco, with lumber.—Struthers & Barry.
Foochow, British str., from Canton.
Hong Kheung, French str., 3,153 tons, Capt. Pousson, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo.—Lapicque.
Kalgan, British str., 1,555 tons, Capt. D. R. Davies, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—H. & S.
Kishi Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. H. Ouchi, from Saigon, with rice.—O.S.K.
Ouderkerk, Dutch str., Capt. Gunther Mohr, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M.L.
Frometheus, Norwegian str., 1,024 tons, Capt. H. D. Kuntzen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—K. Larsen & Co.
May 11th.
Borneo Maru, for Batavia.
Changsha, for Manila.
Chifoo, for Hainan.
Hainan, for Swatow.
Hokkaido, for K. C. Wan.
Hong Hwa, for Swatow.
Hong Maru, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kojun Maru, for Tsingtau.
Layang, for Shanghai.
Lake Quana, for Saigon.
Mishima Maru, for Shanghai.
Nagasaki, for Amoy.
Nippon, for Canton.
Taiwan Maru, for Hainan.

CLEARANCES

May 11th.
Borneo Maru, for Batavia.
Changsha, for Manila.
Chifoo, for Hainan.
Hainan, for Swatow.
Hokkaido, for K. C. Wan.
Hong Hwa, for Swatow.
Hong Maru, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kojun Maru, for Tsingtau.
Layang, for Shanghai.
Lake Quana, for Saigon.
Mishima Maru, for Shanghai.
Nagasaki, for Amoy.
Nippon, for Canton.
Taiwan Maru, for Hainan.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The *s.s. Hellenikon* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on May 10th for Hongkong, and is due here on May 13th.
The *N.Y.K. s.s. Ceylon Maru* (Calcutta line) left Singapore for Hongkong on May 9th, and is expected here on May 10th.
The *B.I. s.s. Risalder* left Rangoon on May 10th, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on May 22nd.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Aura Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 25th.
Benbow (Pen Line), due May 13th.
Delta (P. & O.), due May 20th.
Empire State (P.M.), due May 10th.
Empress of Asia, due May 12th, at 7 a.m.
Empress of Canada, due June 1st.
Gogro (B.I.), due May 20th.
Grande Guard (Kerr Steamship & Co.), due May 23rd.
Gregory Ascar (B.I.), due May 21st.
Kazembe (Bank Line), due May 22nd.
Kidderpore (P. & O.), due May 12th.
Peking (Blue Funnel), due May 13th.
President Hughes (Pacific Mail), due May 14th.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 1st.
Shinyo Maru (T.K.K.), due May 15th.
Scitia (P. & O.), due May 29th.
Takada (B.I.), due May 14th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 19th.
Teucer (Blue Funnel), due May 14th.
Treumard (B.I.), due May 15th.

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with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADING REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Including Postage to any part of the world, \$14

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES: FROM
Grahamite ... Amoy
Guido Bulach S. S. Persia ... Shanghai
Miss Liscun St. Pauls College ... Yokohama
Wa'erjing Great Eastern ...

2584 Hotel ... Chefoo
Hipsion ... Hankow
3676 ... Shanghai
Masahingbing ... Shanghai
Chunfat ... Amoy
6285 ... Chefoo
Yutidhong ... Dairen
Wongfukwong c/o Kwongtai ... Shanghai
Hoghsia Hokke Tekhuto ... Amoy

Miss Lajain 2 Seamount (2) ... Yokohama
Yuwching ... Shanghai
Wong Yungai ... Tokio
Hokaiang Family 2 Seymour ... Yokohama
Street ... Yokohama
Hupohcheong ... Kobe

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

NUMBER ADDRESS FROM
3698/4th Mines ... Bangkok
18859/55th Retransmitt ... ed from Singa-
April ... pore
Donald ...
son c/o Char-
tered Bank ... Sydney
3881/5th Hoagland Astor ... New York
Hotel ...
3817/7th Nicotian Adria ...
Ongtang ...
choon ... Samarang

WEATHER REPORT.

May 11th, at 11.15.—Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. Japan, moderately from Vladivostok to the Bonins and slightly over the Philippines. It has decreased slightly at Weihaiwei and Shanghai.

A depression has formed over S.E. Mongolia.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 11th May, 0.08 inch. Total since January 1st, 15.61 inches, against an average of 14.63 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Direction Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock Light, variable winds, fair.

Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, May 11th.

	Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.77	29.78
Temperature	84	75	83
Humidity	70	93	71
Wind Direction	Calm	ESE	S
Force	0	2	3
Weather	c	om	o
Rain	0.30	0.00	0.08

Highest open-air Temperature on 10th, 84

Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th, 75

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 12th to 18th May, 1922.

Day of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri	12	m 8 27	7 2	m 3 16	2 4
Satur	13	m 10 4	7 1	m 4 20	0 5
Sun	14	m 0 11	4 6	m 4 22	0 5
Mon	15	m 10 43	7 0	m 4 45	0 7
Tues	16	m 11 23	6 8	m 4 56	1 0
Wed	17	m 2 4	2 1	m 5 23	1 3
Thur	18	m 3 12	4 1	m 6 15	1 7
		m 0 53	5 9	m 8 34	1 6
		m 4 28	4 3	m 7 19	4 1
		m 1 56	5 5	m 9 37	1 8

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press* are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of 1920), providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised columns at the prevailing rates.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

REDUCED FARES TO ENGLAND

FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT

EMPRESS OF CANADA. EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. EMPRESS OF ASIA

CONNECTING WITH

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND. EMPRESS OF FRANCE

\$620.50 GOLD

Lower Berth in First Class Sleeping Car across Canada

\$25.80 extra

SECOND CLASS \$412.84 GOLD

Lower Berth in Tourist Car across Canada \$12.80 extra.

THREE CANADIAN PACIFIC TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS ALL OVER CANADA.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "GORJISTAN" "ALMERIA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$620.50

First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "CHINA"
May 30th. July 6th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "GORJISTAN" S.S. "ALMERIA"
May 12th, 3 p.m.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SORRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, 108 HONG KONG STREET.
TELEPHONE: PASSENGER DEPT. TEL: FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
No. 1934. No. 2161.

CABLE ADD: "CHIMAIL"

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON for NEW YORK & BOSTON

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" sailing on or about 20th May.
S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" sailing end of June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Fiume having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRIESTE" sailing on or about 19th May.
S.S. "VENETIA" sailing on or about 4th June.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "PERSIA" sailing on or about 12th May.
S.S. "TRIESTE" sailing on or about 2nd June.
S.S. "VENETIA" 2nd half of June.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMLAZI" sailing second half of June.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

IYO MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.
SEIZUOKA MARU (Calling Keelung) Monday, 3rd July, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

HAKONE MARU Wednesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Thursday, 25th May, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU Friday, 6th June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU Middle of June.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA.

TATSUNO MARU Sunday, 4th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

ARI MARU Monday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 30th June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

DURBAN MARU End of May.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE

KAWACHI MARU Sunday, 4th June.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

BOMBAY MARU Friday, 19th May.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOTOMI MARU Sunday, 21st May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Friday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU Friday, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 294 & 295. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 15th May.

"West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 15th May.

"West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 11th June.

"West Prospect" ... Leave Hongkong 13th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG AND BATAVIA.

"West Farallon" ... Due Hongkong 24th May.

"West Farallon" ... Leave Hongkong 26th May.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information, Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA. 1st Floor, Powell's Building, Phone No. 3008. G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA (THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hainan & Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 25th May.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 25th May.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office, No. 37, Bonham Strand, West Tel. No. 155. S. MITARAI, Agent, Top Floor, King's Building Tel. No. 140.

KERR STEAMSHIP CO., INC.

SERVICE TO NEW YORK, via PANAMA CANAL.

For MANILA AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "GRANDE GAARD" ... sailing on or about the 30th May.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., AGENTS.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

SOUTH CHINA LINE

PORTLAND, ORE.—JAPAN PORTS, HONGKONG & MANILA

VESSEL LOADING ABOUT

S.S. WEST CAYOTE ... 12TH MAY, 1922.

S.S. HANNAWA ... second half of May.

(Operated for a/c of U.S. Shipping Board).

Agents

ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. 1st, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHoji KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

22. "MADAWASKA" via Suez Canal ... 31st May. Boston and New York.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALLS.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

23. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 18th May... London, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

de Krom & Co., CANTON

General Agents.

P. & O. British India

Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND:

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonn	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DONGOLA"	8,000	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	7th June	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"SICILIA"	8,700	11th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,100	21st June	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KASHMIR"	9,000	5th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	7,000	18th July	(Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay)
"KARMALA"	9,000	19th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,880	16th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,091	30th Aug.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,387	13th Sept.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TANDA"	8,266	21st May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	3,586	1st June	Masala, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NOWSHERA"	7,920	12th May, noon.	Amoy & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	18th May	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"TREWYNARD"	7,133	18th May	Shanghai.
"SICILIA"	6,700	20th May	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,100	21st May	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang. Sails

"ALPS MARU" ... Thursday, 18th May.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO DURBAN

CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Saturday, 13th May.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"MALAY MARU" ... Saturday, 13th May.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE

"KISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 1st June.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Victoria—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS, U.S.A. & CANADA

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Penang, San Francisco

"ALASKA MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ

"CELESTES MARU" ... Saturday, 13th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 13th May.

"LONDON MARU"

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KANO MARU" ... Sunday, 14th May.

TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"KISHU MARU" ... Tuesday, 16th May.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 18th May.

Y. YABUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 4090.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"CHIEHLI"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.
AMOI, MANILA, LONG CHAY & KOLAMBUGAN	"CHINHUA"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANGCHOW"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAIYANG"	On 15th May, noon.
SWATOW SHANGHAI	"KUNGHOW"	On 15th May, noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUICHOW"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 15th May, noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 15th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KWANGTUNG"	On 24th May, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENANG"	On 24th May, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"KAIPOH"	On 24th May, noon.
PAKHUI & HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 24th May, noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAIPOH"	On 24th May, noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 30th May, noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and
staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly). Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd.), Agents.

TELEPHONE 38.

CARGO & BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.), Agents.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Reduced Fare to Europe U.S.G. \$620.50 First Class Through

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	...	May 14th.
SHIO MARU	...	May 14th.
PERIA MARU	9,000	May 18th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	June 1st.
RIBERIA MARU	24,000	June 1st.
TENYO MARU	...	July 1st.

Calling at Oatman.

Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO SAN FRANCISCO, SAN

PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

STEAMERS

SEIYO MARU

BAKUO MARU

GINYO MARU

On 14th.

May 22nd.

June 24th.

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